

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,298 PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1974 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sunny clearing later. Temp. 31-7 (23-45).
Tomorrow 10-5 (50-41). Yesterday's temp. 10-6
50-43. LONDON: Cloudy, showers. Temp. 10-7
50-43. Tomorrow cloudy, showers. Yesterday's
temp. 11-5 (52-41). CHICAGO: Bunchy. Temp. 10-7
50-43. New York: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-7
50-43. New York: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-7
50-43.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

| | | | |
|--------------|------|---------------------|-------|
| Austria | 13.8 | Lebanon | 23.80 |
| Belgium | 14.8 | Luxembourg | 14.15 |
| Denmark | 2.55 | Morocco | 1.30 |
| France | 1.00 | Netherlands | 1.10 |
| Germany | 1.00 | Portugal | 1.10 |
| Greece | 1.00 | Spain | 1.10 |
| India | 1.00 | Sweden | 1.10 |
| Italy | 1.00 | Switzerland | 1.10 |
| Japan | 1.00 | Turkey | 1.10 |
| South Africa | 1.00 | U.S. Military (EUR) | 50.75 |
| Israel | 1.00 | Yugoslavia | 6.00 |

Heath Bars Deal; 3-Day Week Could Last Until Spring

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath is prepared to keep Britain on a three-day work week at least until spring rather than yield to the wage demands of the nation's coal miners.

In a wide-ranging interview, held in a dim and chilly drawing room at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Heath took a decidedly tough line on the issues in the controversy, the worst industrial crisis here in years.

The 57-year-old prime minister, who is taking a major political gamble in his fight with the miners, was interviewed as Britain went into its second three-day work week. There was no sign of an end to the dispute, which arose after the miners refused to work overtime, thus reducing vital supplies of coal by nearly 60 percent.

(Scattered strikes and calls for new military dampened hopes today as Britain's 270,000 coal miners entered the ninth week of an overtime ban. Reuters reported.)

In Scotland, nine union leaders called for tougher tactics, including a shortened work week. The miners are not affected by the three-day week now in force in most industries to conserve electricity supplies.

Mr. Heath asserted his belief that the miners had already been offered a "specially favorable" deal and must now settle within the limits of the anti-inflation law. He said the present emergency measures, which threaten large-scale unemployment, would "carry us through spring" when the demand for power drops.

900,000 Jobless
The number temporarily laid off by the crisis today reached 900,000, the government announced. This figure represented an 18 percent increase over last Friday's figure. The total affected by the three-day week is expected to rise into the millions if short-time working continues through next month.

By his tone, manner and words, Mr. Heath reflected an uncompromising mood. His supporters call him a man who refuses to yield on matters of principle; his critics, a man whose inflexibility gets him into trouble.

Sitting in what is called the White Drawing Room, with its landscape and its piano, Mr. Heath spoke bluntly, not only about the present crisis, but also about the Common Market, strains in transatlantic relations, the American press and other matters.



Edward Heath.

He denied that Britain was always in crisis. Until the present dispute, he said, "we have had a period of very great industrial peace and we have been extremely successful in dealing with inflation stemming from higher wages."

"We aren't in a state of constitutional crisis," he said. "I know anybody reading the American press will think this was the case because this is all that has been reported for the past few weeks. They have shown no interest in Britain for months and years, ever since the war; now, all they do is describe Britain as being in a state of decay and one of perpetual crisis, which does not bear any relationship to the facts."

He also made the following points:
• The miners. To yield to their demands and allow them to breach the legal curbs would open the way for exorbitant claims by other workers and destroy his Conservative government's campaign against inflation. The "great mass" of Britons want to see Stage Three, the current proposal.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Faulkner Quits Top Party Job Holds Leadership In Belfast Council

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (NYT)—Brian Faulkner resigned today as leader of the Unionist, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant party, but he declared that he will continue as head of the province's new governing executive.

Mr. Faulkner's resignation came after a vote on Friday in the Unionist ruling council gave a majority to those who opposed his policy of sharing power with northern Roman Catholics and of participating, together with the government of the Irish Republic, in a Council of Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner's loss of control of the Unionist party, which dominated Northern Ireland's politics for 50 years and is now irrevocably split, is a blow to the policy of conciliation agreed on last month by the London and Dublin governments and the moderate Protestant and Catholic leaders who make up the new executive. It is not a fatal blow, at least for the present.

After a long meeting today with his Unionist supporters in the Northern Ireland Assembly, Mr. Faulkner was able to produce a declaration showing that 18 of the 30 have decided to remain loyal to him.

Those 18 votes, along with the 19 of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party and the 5 of the nonsectarian Alliance party, give the coalition executive 42 of the Assembly's 77 votes. The three groups that make up the hardline Protestant opposition—the anti-Faulkner Unionists, the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists and William Craig's Vanguard—control 35 votes.

The leaders of the SDLP and the Alliance declared today that Mr. Faulkner's troubles with his own party would not affect the coalition. Even though Mr. Faulkner no longer has the largest bloc of votes in the coalition, his partners made it clear that they would not challenge his right to lead the executive to build the largest number of seats on it.

Former Colleagues
The anti-Faulkner movement that was behind the Unionist party machinery on Friday was led by John Taylor and Harry West, former colleagues of Mr. Faulkner's. It drew much of its strength from the district among many Northern Irish Protestants for the links being set up between the North and the South through the Council of Ireland.

The council, which was agreed upon during last month's talks, was to exist when the British, Irish and Northern Irish governments met to ratify the agreement, will have very limited functions. But it symbolizes the possibility that some day Ireland will be united.

Mr. Faulkner, proclaiming the need to cooperate with the Northern Catholics and with the SDLP, found his support among lower-level members of his party gradually whittled away. Today, he attributed his defeat partly to the issue in the Protestant community, and partly to the presence in the Unionist council of members who also belong to hardline groups, such as the Vanguard.

By a vote of 487-374, the Ulster Unionist Council, in effect, rejected the proposal for a Council of Ireland intended by Britain to promote cooperation between Northern Ireland, which has a two-to-one Protestant majority, and the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Mr. Faulkner, 54, said in his resignation statement, "it would be wrong to continue in leadership of a party organization which has rejected the policies on which my colleagues and I fought the Assembly elections."

Mr. Faulkner won the Unionist leadership in 1971 after a lifetime in politics.



SECURITY MEASURES IN LONDON—Searching a cyclist at Heathrow Airport.



AND IN PARIS—Armed riot policeman surveying passenger traffic at Orly Airport.

'Virtually Useless' Tanks Withdrawn Heathrow: Real Alert Behind Show

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The girding of London Heathrow Airport with tanks, troops and police during the weekend was largely a demonstration to convince terrorists that the airport is no longer one of their most attractive targets in Europe, it was learned today.

The show began winding down today when the military withdrew 15 Scorpion light tanks that had been deployed and intelligence sources disclosed the role of the armor as props in some grim theater.

Authorities had told journalists that they were concerned about Arab terrorists loose in Europe with SAM-7s, Soviet-made missiles, and their portable launchers—equipment that officials feared might be used to attack low-flying airplanes.

In the first official explanation of the troops' deployment at Heathrow, Home Minister Robert Carr today told the Press Association in an interview that, in fact, there had been reports that Arab terrorists planned to use stolen surface-to-air missiles to shoot down a plane. He did not elaborate.

Other officials indicated, however, that the real point of the military operation was to change Heathrow's security image.

"The Scorpion tanks are dramatic-looking, because of their 76-mm guns, but they would be virtually useless in a battle against terrorists at a crowded civilian airport, authorities acknowledged."

The Scorpions provided material for some splendid photographs. Once the pictures had been taken, the tanks could be sent back to their parks.

Officials emphasized, however, that security at Heathrow has now been tightened markedly. Its vital element consists of unpublicized and unphotographed marksmen concealed in and around the airport.

The big show was mounted because the government feared that terrorists were beginning to regard Heathrow as an easy mark.

Late in December, authorities were tipped off about the arrival of six Arab terrorists. But despite the advance warning, the six slipped through the inadequate security net and are now believed to be in France.

Last week, the government publicly hesitated over whether to bring charges against an American and two Moroccan men, who were charged with smuggling arms. The three were finally charged on Saturday, but not before London's indecisiveness had been well advertised.

The final straw was a front-page story on Friday in the Daily Mail, a staunchly pro-government paper, it disclosed that only four or five armed policemen were regularly on duty at Heathrow.

Yen 'Devalued' 6.7% as Dollar Continues Rise

Japanese Fear New Rate Will Aid Inflation U.S. Currency Climbs to Level Of February

By Carl Gewirtz

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Japan's currency was effectively devalued 6.7 percent today when the Bank of Japan abandoned its support for the exchange rate of 240 yen to the dollar that had been prevailing since early November.

The dollar jumped in quick steps to a rate of around 300 yen when the central bank left the market.

The value of the yen will be maintained at a minimum rate of 300 to the dollar for the time being, officials at the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry said.

This is equivalent to a devaluation of 11.7 percent from the 268 rate that prevailed from the time the yen was "fixed" in February 1973 until early November. A lower value for the yen will make Japanese goods less expensive in foreign markets, which should boost sales at a time when domestic demand is expected to diminish under the effects of a severe domestic credit squeeze.

But the yen's decline in value will also mean that imported goods will cost more, putting additional pressure on inflationary tendencies here.

Japanese executives, noting that the country's wholesale price index advanced nearly 30 percent in 1973, tended to focus their comments today on the disadvantages of yet another increase in costs.

Along with higher raw material prices as a result of the devaluation, Japanese companies appear to be facing wage increases of at least 20 percent this spring.

At the same time, shortages of various materials and emergency cuts in oil and electric power supplies are making it difficult for them to produce enough goods to meet demand.

A decision late last month by Persian Gulf nations to double the posted price of crude oil triggered, through a somewhat long time, today's de facto devaluation.

Shiro Yokota, a spokesman for the Bank of Japan, said that the balance of payments, already running substantial deficits since last March, will be severely affected by sharply higher oil prices. Japan, dependent on overseas supplies for more than 90 percent of the oil it consumes, is the world's largest petroleum importer.

"We thought we could no longer afford to pay for oil at the current rate," he said.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

On Long-Term Price Policy Oil-Exporting States Agree To Consult With Importers

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The world's major oil-producing nations agreed today to consult with oil-consuming countries in an effort to stabilize runaway crude-oil costs.

Officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which produce 85 percent of world oil imports, said OPEC's economic commission will consult with Japan on methods of establishing an oil-price policy.

Such contacts would be the first of their kind.

OPEC officials said it was agreed that the system of pricing crude oil should be based on the cost of other raw materials and on the price of manufactured goods that the producers buy from the importers with their oil earnings.

The agreement to consult consuming nations was reached at a four-hour meeting of ministers of OPEC member states, who will continue their talks tomorrow.

OPEC members are Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Gabon is attending the conference, at Geneva's Intercontinental Hotel, as a nonvoting associate member of OPEC, and Trinidad-Tobago as an observer.

Moves to begin a government-to-government dialogue follow the collapse of the international system of production and marketing of oil based largely on major Western oil firms.

In the last two weeks, the major oil exporting nations have doubled their prices to an average of about \$10 a barrel (35 dollars).

OPEC officials said these prices are still less than could be got on the free market in view of the fuel shortage caused by Arab oil cutbacks.

"We do not want to set prices as high as the market will bear. We don't want to strangle the West's economy, because our economies would suffer also," an OPEC official said.

Mr. Perez La Salvia said the producing nations increased the cost of crude oil to get a bigger share of oil-company profits and boost their oil earnings by buying power.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Abdul Rahman al-Ahli said no new price increases will be decided at the Geneva conference.

"We are not discussing prices; we are discussing policy," he said.

No New Proposals Reported

Israel, Egypt Hold New Talks On Disengagement of Troops

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Israel and Egyptian military negotiators continued discussions here today on how to separate their forces along the Suez Canal cease-fire lines, but there was no word of an expected Israeli proposal for a limited withdrawal.

A United Nations communiqué, issued after the session, said only that the delegations agreed to meet again Wednesday.

It was the fifth meeting in 12 days between three-man teams led by Maj. Gen. Mordchai Gur of Israel and Maj. Gen. Tahar Magdoub of Egypt, with Lt. Gen. Emilo Silasvuo, Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, presiding.

They are seeking a formula for disengaging troops confronting each other along the canal since the fourth Arab-Israeli war in October.

30-Minute Recess
There was a 30-minute recess about midway through the two-hour session while the Israeli delegation telephoned Tel Aviv.

Sources close to the Egyptian delegation said that no new proposals had been put forward today.

Government officials in Tel Aviv said earlier that the Israeli negotiators in Geneva had been instructed to submit new proposals for disengagement of forces around the Suez Canal.

But more detailed and definite proposals were expected only after a decision by the Israeli cabinet later in this week.

Israeli officials would not say whether Gen. Gur and his assistant negotiator, Col. Dov Sion, were returning to Tel Aviv soon for consultations following talks last week in Washington between Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Gen. Dayan said on his return from Washington yesterday that he had reached agreement with Mr. Kissinger on a formula for disengagement but he would not say what the formula involved.

Watergate Unit Goes Back to Court for Tapes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—New moves in the Watergate affair were under way today as the Senate Watergate committee went to court to press another line of attack to overcome President Nixon's refusal to surrender more tapes and documents.

The committee's lawyers formally sought an early ruling on whether the President can legally refuse to hand the panel's demands for White House tapes and documents.

The President categorically refused Friday to obey three subpoenas by the committee de-

Supported by New Laws

manding he produce more than 500 tapes and documents.

Yesterday, a spokesman in San Clemente, Calif., where Mr. Nixon has been staying since just after Christmas, said the President might not issue a promised summary of taped conversations he had about the June, 1972, burglary and bugging of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate complex here.

While the Senate committee was going to court over Watergate, some members of the House Judiciary Committee were getting a closed-door briefing from their new special counsel, John M.

Doar, on the Status of an Investigation Into Whether the President Should Be Impeached

Fifteen senior members of the committee broke off their vacation to return to Washington Jan. 21 to hear Mr. Doar tell them what he has done since he took up his committee post in mid-December.

Sources said Republican members of the committee have chosen Albert Jenner, a Chicago lawyer, to assist them in the committee's investigation. Mr. Jenner, 65, is chairman of the American Bar Association's sec-

tion on individual rights and responsibilities.

Latest public opinion soundings indicate a tiny majority of Americans do not want the President to be impeached—not because they believe in his innocence but because of concern about the harmful effect of impeachment on the country.

Lawyers for the Senate Watergate committee indicated in advance of filing their new brief that they did not intend to press further now on the Nixon-rejected subpoenas. The subpoenas are for 452 tapes and 37 papers—

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Canard Enchaîné Affair Heats Up

French Stumble Through Own Watergate

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 7 (WP).—Despite the barely disguised amusement in French government circles over the Nixon administration's Watergate scandal, local officials give every appearance of making similar errors in handling a major scandal of its own.

More than a month after sophisticated bugging equipment was found accidentally on the new office premises of Le Canard Enchaîné, the satirical weekly, the government is embarrassed or what looks like a classic effort to stall the judicial investigation.

No longer does Prime Minister Pierre Messmer suggest that the whole operation was staged to boost the Canard's sales (although press runs have more than doubled to over a million copies thanks to the scandal). President Georges Pompidou, in fact, seemed to be indulging in wishful thinking when, in his traditional New Year's meeting with the press, he insisted that the weekly dubbed "Watergate" was just a "prank."

Week after week, information

about the bugging attempt has come to light—thanks apparently to leaks from disident members of the police—which reflects unfavorably on the government's protestations of innocence.

A Quack With Bite

French public opinion is increasingly persuaded that the government ordered the offices bugged because of growing embarrassment over the Canard's revelations, a phenomenon which began in 1968 when the "Chainé Duck" (a slang term for "gagged newspaper") was founded to protest World War I censorship.

Increasingly at stake in the present case is the defiance of the courts by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, the French counterespionage organization.

From the start—much to the anguish of the entire government, especially Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and the DST—the Canard has printed the names and job descriptions of DST agents who installed the bugging equipment while disguised as "workmen."

Today, the judge investigating the case questioned the competence of the Canard building, who said she recognized a DST agent as one of the men involved. Mrs. Micheline Bérin identified Inspector Georges Laborde of the DST as one of the bugging team.

She told the weekly magazine Le Point and radio interviews that Mr. Laborde had three times asked her for the Canard office keys in the guise of a workman. Last week, Le Point reporters who got Mr. Laborde's address took Mrs. Bérin there. She recognized the agent as he was leaving his home.

Inspector Laborde said through the DST that he would sue the magazine for libel.

The DST line of defense is that the Official Secrets Act—a piece of cold war legislation covering everything from industrial to military spying—absolves its agents from testifying. The Canard's lawyer argues that the bugging attempt was a classic case of invasion of privacy unrelated to espionage.

French jurisprudence is at odds with the DST brief if only in the name of all citizens' equality before the law. And the judiciary showed its courageous colors immediately by assigning two judges to the Canard case largely because it was decided—most unusually—that the police could not be trusted at all in the investigation.

DST Makes Charge

DST chief Henri Bland apparently sought to buttress his case by addressing a letter marked "confidential-defense" to Alain Bernard, the senior inquiring magistrate on the case. According to leaked press reports, the letter charged that various Canard staffers were "sympathetic to a foreign power," a charge serious enough to stop the investigation there and then, if the judge so agreed.

DST agents have testified in trials in public, or in camera if secrets were involved. But as the Canard commented acidly, the difference apparently is that the DST "shows its hand when it is doing the accusing but puts on a mask when it itself is being accused."

Moreover, the DST seems to be taking the least convincing stance from the Watergate book in proclaiming its innocence in the Canard case and defending its reluctance to have its agents testify on the grounds that this "would risk demolishing the organization."

Although the Fifth Republic has proved remarkably successful in bouncing back from equally damaging scandals, the government's present evasive tactics, rightly or wrongly, are being taken as a hypocritical form of confession.



ENERGY CRISIS TOGETHERNESS—Happy English family on Birmingham bikes.

The Tradition of Listening-In Found Uninterrupted in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The wife of the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Sandro Pertini, was talking on the telephone with a friend recently when the latter said: "I'm going to hang up now because the line surely is tapped."

A male voice broke in: "Go ahead, you may speak freely, ladies. I'm leaving you alone, my shift is over, anyway."

The incident was disclosed in a recent interview by the chamber speaker, who constitutionally is the nation's third highest official after the president of the republic and the speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Pertini, a Socialist who under Fascism spent many years in jail as an enemy of the dictatorship, charged publicly that his home and office phones were being tapped and said that he would not be surprised if microphones had been planted in his chamber office.

Lack of Outrage

Although the press has given great exposure to the bugging affair, many Italians are reacting to it with a ho-hum attitude or even with hilarity rather than with outrage.

The Italian way of Watergate, as the widespread practice of electronic eavesdropping is now called here, is new only in name.

When Sen. Cesare Merzagora, then speaker of the upper house of parliament, became acting chief of state after President Antonio Segni was stricken by a circulatory ailment in the 1960s,

he found a confidential report on his desk every morning.

As Sen. Merzagora told it later, the daily document contained juicy tidbits about the peccadilloes of politicians and other persons, obviously based on monitored phone conversations.

The daily breakfast-time offering of other people's secrets may or may not still be a prerogative of the head of state. It certainly has a long tradition in Italy.

Agents Took Turns

Benito Mussolini would start his working day at the Palazzo Venezia scanning the phone-tapping reports that his secret police chief, Arturo Bocchini, sent him. This was before tape-recording, and hundreds of police agents took turns in a huge hall at the Interior Ministry, taking short-hand notes of what was being said over tapped phone lines.

Even then, eavesdropping was old hat. Renaissance rulers throughout Italy had their palaces honeycombed with bearing tubes so the rulers could hear what was being said by visitors in their waiting rooms and by prisoners in their dungeons.

In Syracuse, Sicily, tourists are shown the Ear of Dionysius, an S-shaped artificial cave with astonishing acoustics that the Greek and Roman tyrants are said to have used to overhear the whispers of captives.

Present-day Italy seems to be full of such "ears," as indicated by the recent bugging scandals. The chamber speaker's disclosures are only the latest example.

Percy Winner, War Reporter, Novelist, Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).

Percy Winner, 74, a former foreign correspondent who had recently been director of foreign-area studies at American University, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Winner was regional chief of the Office of War Information in 1943 for France, Belgium, North Africa, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Later he became a senior editor and foreign correspondent of the New Republic and wrote three novels based on his European experiences: "Paris," "Scene in the Ice-Blue Eyes" and "The Mole and the Beam."

A 1948 graduate of Columbia University, Mr. Winner studied at the Sorbonne and worked in Paris for the Chicago Tribune, the New York Sun and The Paris Herald. Later he was with the United Press and the New York Evening Post, often covering Italy during Mussolini's rule.

In the early days of radio, he was a commentator with WINS and the Columbia Broadcasting System, and in 1937 he became director of short-wave broadcasts for the National Broadcasting Co.

32 Lost As Ferry Sinks

MANILA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Eighty-two persons were feared drowned early Saturday when the ferry Tagbilaran sank in strong winds and rough seas off the central Philippines. Rescue ships picked up 130 survivors. The 100-ton boat was returning to Cebu city from Baybay town in Leyte Province.

Cambodian Forces Blocking Red Thrust at Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 7 (AP).

More than 3,000 government reinforcements, backed by 75 armored vehicles, have been rushed to the northwest defense line to counter a large insurgent force threatening Phnom Penh from an area five to seven miles northwest of the capital, field reports said today.

Three spearheads of armored personnel carriers were attacking a rebel pocket along a broad front in open rice fields along a seven-mile arc, the reports said. Villagers fleeing the area told newsmen they saw "many, many dead Red Khmers" being carried to the rear in ox carts and on litters.

National police sources said the rebel thrust into the region north of Pochentong Airport and northwest of the capital was a major effort by the insurgents to pierce Phnom Penh's defensive perimeter.

U.S. sources estimated that 3,000 rebels, in a quick maneuver during the last two days, have pushed into Phnom Penh's northwest defense zone.

At midday, rebel forces had penetrated to within one mile of Pochentong Airport, but government armored units attacking across a broad front had pushed the insurgents back more than a mile by late afternoon, capturing almost 600 weapons in the operation, the field reports said.

The government reinforcement action was uncharacteristically rapid and the movement may have caught the insurgents off balance.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon military command said government forces killed 31 Communist soldiers in repulsing a series of attacks in two provinces of the Mekong River Delta yesterday.

Communist troops were driven off after attacking a government infantry element near Cal Lay district town in Dinh Trung Province, 45 miles southwest of Saigon, leaving 20 of their dead behind, the command said. Government casualties were given as one killed and one wounded.

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Two Leaders Quit S. Korea Ruling Party

From Wire Dispatches

SEOUL, Jan. 7.—Two prominent members of President Chung Hui Park's Democratic Republican party quit today to demand the restoration of democratic freedoms, including a free press.

A party spokesman accused them of a "hypocritical and traitorous" act.

They were Chung Ku Yung, former president of the party and an adviser to Mr. Park, and Ye Chun Ho, a former secretary-general of the party.

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Millionaires Who Built Economy Japanese Rich Shun Publicity And Lavish Display of Wealth

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (NYT).—They did tape recorders and, in some cases, they hang their pictures in their bedrooms and own beach houses in Hawaii. They help shape Japan's foreign policy and carry Miss Tokyo.

They are Japan's millionaires—Japanese "Okunama Chojas" (billions)—the men who have made the most in the phenomenal economic growth of the last two decades.

Unlike their American counterparts, whose names are household words and who are often expected and envied, millionaires are usually shy of publicity, for Japanese are regarded as "selfish" and look on lavish displays of wealth as unseemly.

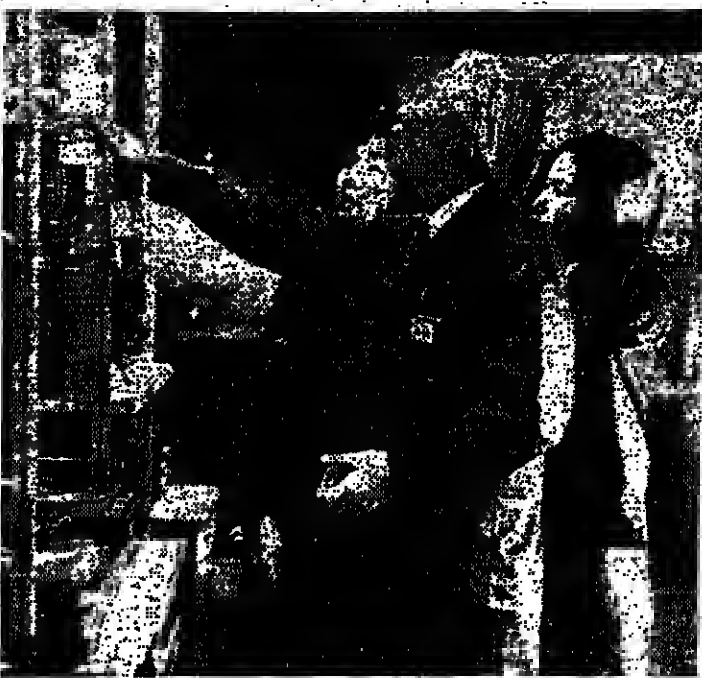
In a homogeneous land where the vast majority are middle class, neither rich nor poor, "the tail that sticks up soon gets hammered down," a traditional phrase warns.

Photographs Denied
Apparently in accordance with this principle, the Japanese millionaires interviewed refused requests to visit or photograph them in their homes, which are known for their opulence.

The man with the highest reported income last year, \$5.1 million, was actually a Chinese, Thomas Han. Like 94 of the 100 biggest earners on a list published by the National Tax Bureau, Mr. Han is in the real-estate business, a tribute to the enormous inflation in land prices in this crowded island country.

A piece of land in downtown Tokyo that Mr. Han said he originally bought in 1950 for about \$30,000 was sold last year for \$5 million—a mere 2,000 percent increase.

"All you have to do is hold on long enough—they can't manufacture more land," advised Mr. Han, 57, a short man with a full, round face and a thickening waistline.



Sony president Akio Morita with employees at plant.

Japanese business. A short man, only 5 feet 2 inches, who looks lost in a stuffed leather chair to his spacious board room, he is self-effacing and diffident and speaks slowly and stiffly.

Mr. Iwasa's credentials are impeccable. A graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University Law School, he was adopted into the Iwasa family to carry on its banking tradition. One of his sons works for a Fuji Bank subsidiary.

Although Mr. Iwasa owns more than 100,000 shares of Fuji stock, his name is not on the government's list of the 100 biggest money-makers last year—a result, perhaps, of the lower salary of Japanese executives compared with their American counterparts.

But executives here can count on more fringe benefits, a company car, a company house—with servants for senior officers—a company vacation house and huge expense accounts.

An energetic man of 53, Mr. Morita is regarded in Japan as a maverick, both for his business methods and his open, straightforward, almost American manner.

Manhattan Apartment
Mr. Morita has two summer homes in Japan, a condominium in Hawaii and a Manhattan apartment just off Central Park on 88th Street, for when he is in the United States on business, which is often.

By contrast, Yoshihisa Iwasa, chairman of the Fuji Bank, the fourth largest in the world outside the United States, seems more in the traditional mold of

To Improve Japanese Image

Tanaka in Manila on 1st Stop Of Tour of 5 Asian Countries

By Richard Halloran

MANILA, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan arrived here today for the first stop in a five-nation tour of Southeast Asia that marks another quickening in Japan's increasingly active worldwide diplomacy.

Besides the Philippines, the Japanese leader plans during the next 10 days to visit Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia in an effort to allay Japan's growing political problems in this region.

As Mr. Tanaka recognized in a talk with newsmen in Tokyo before leaving, the Japanese have become "ugly Japanese" in the eyes of many Southeast Asians, largely because of what people in this area consider to be ruthless and selfish Japanese business practices.

Beyond that, there is a fear that the Japanese will dominate the economies of nations in Southeast Asia, achieving with the transistor radio what they failed to accomplish with the bayonet in World War II.

At moments of private candor, some Southeast Asians also admit that they are jealous of the Japanese, who have built the world's third most productive economy in a land poor in natural resources and laid waste by the destruction of World War II.

The contrast with the poverty and squalor in Southeast Asia is strikingly evident. Last night, memories of the brutality and oppression of the Japanese occupation 30 years ago are still vivid in Southeast Asia, if fading. Nowhere is this more true than here in the Philippines.

Thus, there was a certain irony when four Filipino jet fighters rose to meet Mr. Tanaka's airliner over the sunny plains of

Publisher, Actor
Held in Athens;
Shop Is Bombed

ATHENS, Jan. 7 (AP).—Two arrests and a bomb explosion were reported today amid renewed political tension here.

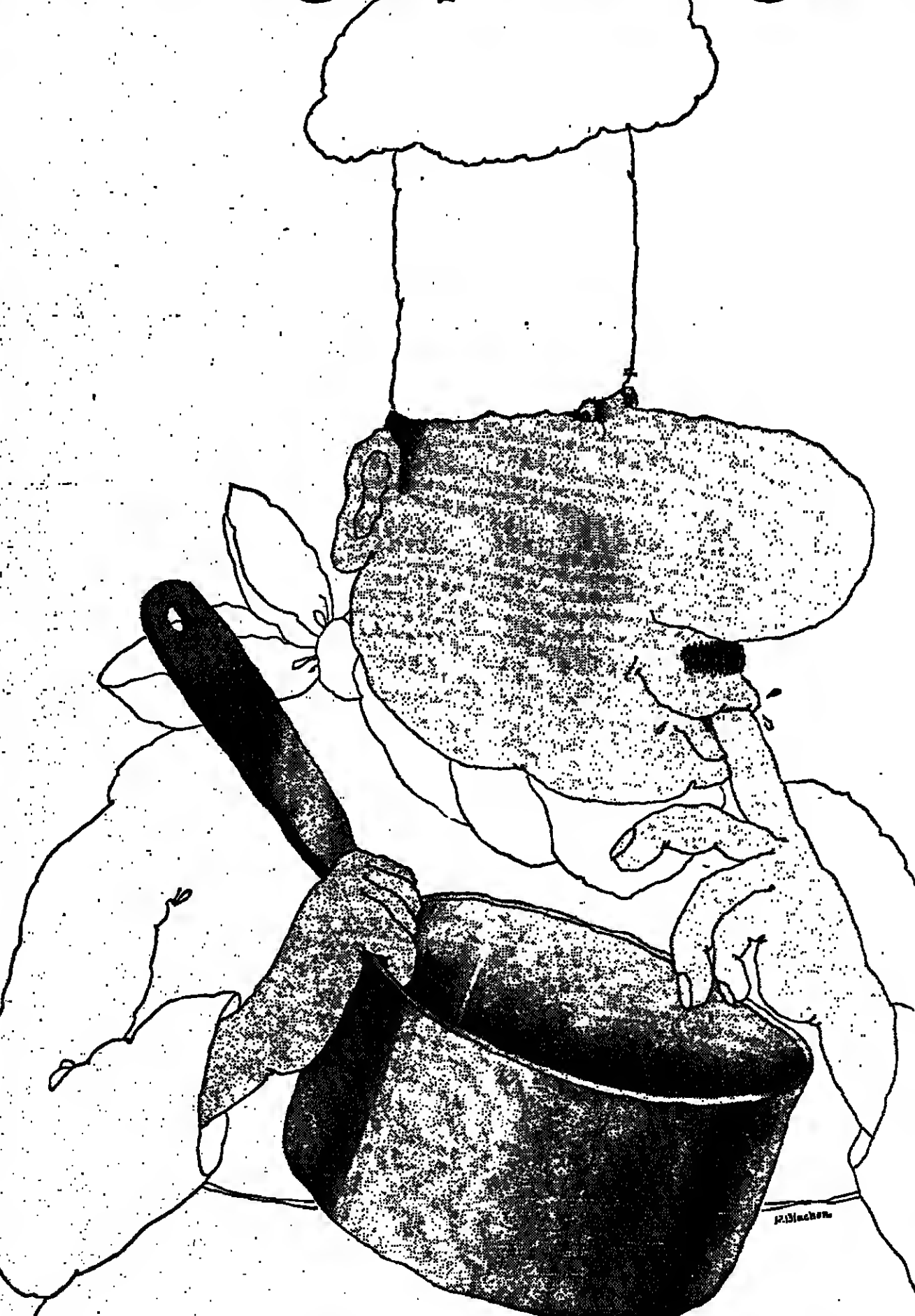
Nicholas Psaroudakis, publisher of the anti-government Christiani, which was shut down last month, was arrested by security police this afternoon, a staffer at his office reported.

Mr. Psaroudakis, 56, was known for his stinging anti-regime editorials. He had also been temporarily detained on several other occasions and in 1968 was given a three-month suspended sentence for his writings.

Meanwhile, Stavros Paravas, a popular actor, was also being held, his family reported today. Mr. Paravas, 56, in one of his latest roles, had played an officer of the military-backed regime overthrown in November by the new ruling junta.

In both cases, no specific charges were made public. Earlier in the day, a small, home-made bomb exploded outside a printer's shop in downtown Athens, police sources said. The blast caused damage to nearby buildings but no casualties.

Would you believe airline food that's good enough to eat!



Let's face it, airplane food has never been something to write home about. Wholesome, yes. But interesting? Hardly.

Until now. Because Air France decided to attack the problem in a different way.

Our chefs called on a society known as "La Grande Cuisine Française." It was founded by 13 master chefs to preserve the tradition of great French cooking.

We challenged them to create a new kind of airplane food. Interesting, varied. And appetizing.

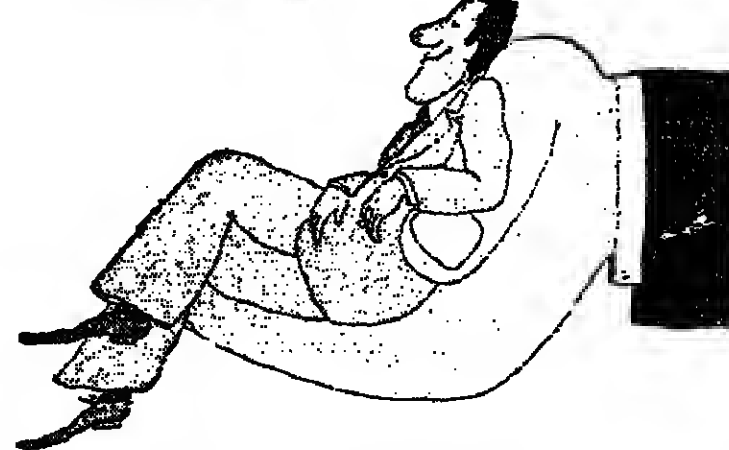
What they came up with is a series of menus that merit the name Grande Cuisine Française.

For example:
Ballotine de caneton à l'orange,
Gâteau de gigot braisé and
fruits frais; Saumon citron poivre
vert, Poitrine de veau farcie and
Gâteau noisettine.

You can judge them for yourself on any Air France flight departing from Paris. Hot on long flights, cold on shorter ones.

Either way, they're a lot better than what you're used to. And a lot more like what you deserve.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

Bells and Blasts

The Arab oil embargo, said Ashtar Ghorbal, Egyptian ambassador-designate to the United States, to a television audience, "was meant only to ring a bell—ring a bell wide and clear in every door, in America and in the world, that we too are human beings; we too are suffering, and we have been suffering for the past 25 years."

Given historic practices in the use of power, military or economic, it is hard to quarrel with this. One might be tempted to wonder just what Mr. Ghorbal's "we" comprised, and how and why Egyptians had been suffering; Western nations, paying astronomical prices for scarce fuel may have thought ruefully of the word-play inspired by President Jefferson's imposition of an embargo on American goods during the Napoleonic wars: "O grab me!" (embargo spelled backwards).

Nevertheless, oil has been used with considerable success as an economic weapon during the current Middle Eastern crisis, and there is movement toward a settlement. Judging by a recent poll taken on behalf of CBS News, the Arab bell-ringing has done little to change American sympathies in the Middle East, or to stir up much sentiment for placing pressure on Israel. But the Arabs do have a case, and that is being presented at Geneva. If there can be reasonable accommodation on both sides, a peace can be achieved, and America and the West will hail it. The oil embargo, in its political and economic aspects, is being widely regarded as

a part of global industrialism's energy problem, whether as precipitant or omen.

What is perhaps more pertinent to Mr. Ghorbal's argument is the wave of terror, actual and anticipated, which caused a virtual British mobilization at Heathrow Airport and which is having its repercussions on the Continent and in America.

Irresponsible terror is not an admissible weapon in international affairs. The fact that it is irresponsible—that there is no authoritative source which can be appealed to, or if necessary coerced—does not alter the possibility that some nations or established causes may hope to gain by it. And, by the same token, such nations and causes can lose by it.

Arab states and Palestinian groups recognized this by repudiating the brutal attack on Rome airport last month, and the trail of senseless killings that led to last to Kuwait. But Kuwait has not tried the perpetrators, nor allowed either Italy, where the crime began, nor Morocco, whose officials were among the slain, to do so. This is an evasion of actual responsibility that, in effect, assumes a responsibility for acts of terror, and contributes to international uneasiness. Ringing doorbells is one thing; condoning terrorists who blast doors down comes into another category. An oil boycott, for all the economic damage it wreaks, may be negotiable. But outright murder of persons going about their lawful occasions demands trial and punishment.

SALT Bog...

One of the sharpest ironies of the nuclear arms race has been the periodic discovery that the weapons which most endanger American security are those the United States itself has invented to enhance it. Of no weapon has this ever been more true than of the MIRV multiple warhead missile, which threatens now to shift the nuclear balance in Russia's favor and has bogged down the second round of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT-2) in Geneva.

It was MIRV—and, particularly, Russia's first MIRV test last summer atop the giant new SS-18 missile—that Secretary of State Kissinger undoubtedly had in mind the other day when he described the chief difficulty in SALT-2 as "the rapid technological change in which weapons may outstrip the capacity of political control." But some nongovernmental experts believe this pessimistic assessment is based on assumptions about Soviet policy which can only be probed by serious proposals for MIRV limitations of a kind the administration so far has been unwilling to make.

...MIRV Mess

The problem now is that President Nixon, on Pentagon urging, refused to settle in SALT-1 for limitations on defensive antiballistic missile systems, although that was the chief American objective initially. To obtain some kind of SALT-1 accord on offensive missiles during his pre-election Moscow visit in 1972, the President signed a five-year interim agreement conceding to Moscow a substantial edge in missile launchers and payload to compensate for the American lead at that time in MIRV warhead numbers and some other advantages. The MIRV issue was put off to SALT-2 on the false assumption that the American lead there served an American advantage. But, if the Soviet Union now places MIRVs atop its giant ICBMs, the asymmetric balance of SALT-1 could turn into Soviet superiority and even a Soviet first-strike capability.

All this now complicates the task of negotiating a permanent agreement on offensive strategic forces, the chief task of SALT-2. The Soviet Union clearly will not forgo having its own MIRVs now that the United States has deployed thousands. Nor is it likely to rip out its big ICBM silos, to reduce launchers and payloads to the American level, as proposed by Sen. Jackson of

Washington, who favors letting MIRV run free.

What remains possible, if a renewed race in offensive missiles is to be avoided, is an agreement that would simply limit MIRVs sufficiently to prevent either side from reaching for a first-strike capability. Several formulas have been suggested that could be verified by unilateral radar and satellite inspection. One scheme would limit MIRV testing on both sides to head off a second generation of more accurate silo-killing MIRVs. It would also limit Soviet deployment of SS-18 MIRV missiles to the 25 silos already built for them and bar MIRVs from most or all of the 300 huge SS-9 silos. The mirroring of smaller missiles on land or sea would not create a first-strike capability.

An American proposal of this kind, to be taken seriously, would have to offer U.S. concessions of equal value, such as a halt in deployment of Minuteman-3 and, perhaps, the de-mirving of some Minuteman-3s and limitations on the new Trident submarine missile system now in development. The alternative is a MIRV race that could destabilize the nuclear balance and, in a crisis, increase the danger of nuclear war by stirring fear on both sides that the other might be tempted to strike first.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

World Oil Supplies

Individual countries like France, Japan and Britain are busily pursuing direct talks with individual Gulf states to ensure oil supplies through trade, arms and technological deals. And this in a sense has been encouraged by producing countries such as Kuwait, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which have talked of favored treatment on bilateral bases. Yet the problems of oil, and particularly of prices, are too wide in their ramifications

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1899

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Had the war with Spain lasted a short time longer it is probable that the U.S. flag would now be flying over the Caroline Islands, as the navy, from the time of Rear Adm. Dewey's victory, was anxious to take this group. "The islands would probably have been taken anyway but for the fact that Secretary Long, by direction of the President, cabled Rear Adm. Dewey forbidding him to do so."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1924

PARIS—Miss Pearl White, the American film star, who postponed her sailing on the Paris last Saturday to about 10 days hence, may never again play in pictures. That, at least, is the declaration she made to a reporter of the New York Herald in an interview in her suite at the Hotel Crillon last night. Asked the reason why, she replied the reason is simply that she doesn't feel like working and wants to stop.



"Everything Costs So Much, I'm Glad I'm Broke."

Energy and Food

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Every once in a while a world trend of profound importance gets underway without making headlines. According to authorities on agricultural production, something like that may be happening in their field right now. The chemical fertilizer on which the world increasingly depends for food is in short supply, and getting shorter.

Raymond Ewell, professor of chemical engineering at the State University of New York in Buffalo and a recognized expert on fertilizer production, has recently returned from Asia. He gives a vivid example of the problem there.

India used about 3.5 million tons of chemical nutrients in 1973. This year, Ewell thinks, it will have to make do with 2.5 million. The missing one million tons of fertilizer, a staggering proportional cut, will reduce India's grain harvest by some 10 million tons, a tenth of last year's total.

Underdeveloped countries are by no means the only ones feeling the scarcity, though its effect on them may be especially devastating. Farmers in the American Midwest are clamoring for fertilizer; the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates America may be short more than a million tons this year. The shortage is worldwide.

The oil crisis is an immediate reason for difficulties in fertilizer production. But the problem goes much deeper than that—to the whole contemporary pattern of growth in population and affluence, and the resulting pressures on agriculture.

In all of human history until just yesterday, demand for more food was met by expanding cropland. But now the arable land has just about run out; there is certainly no more worthwhile acreage available in the densely populated areas of the world. And so, an increase in our food supply has to come from more intensive cultivation of the available land.

In the drive for bigger harvests, the volume of commercial fertilizer used on farmland has increased phenomenally. In 1948, for example, American growers of corn used about seven pounds of nitrogen—the most important fertilizer element—an acre. Just 25 years later, in 1973, they were using 112 pounds of nitrogen; 16 times as much.

Green Revolution

The Green Revolution that we hope will feed the growing millions in the underdeveloped world depends on such heavy use of chemical fertilizers, not just on the new varieties of rice and other grains. This fact has made worldwide demand mushroom, and production has not kept pace. Ewell figures that plant capacity for making nitrogen fertilizer has grown 8 percent a year in the last few years, and consumption 9 percent—with use now limited by supply.

The energy crisis is a major dislocating factor at the moment, because it takes energy in large amounts to make nitrogen fertilizer. It all comes from ammonia, which in turn is made with a hydrocarbon, usually gas or oil. It takes a ton of oil to make a ton of ammonia, which converts to two or three tons of fertilizer, depending on the type.

"The principal raw material of modern U.S. agriculture is fossil fuel," That statement, doubtless surprising to most of us, was made and proved by a group of agricultural scientists in the magazine Science last November.

Some of the energy input results from the increased mechanization of American farms, but the largest single factor is the use of nitrogen fertilizer.

The recent shortages in Middle East oil have had an immediate effect on fertilizer production. Japan, which has been the largest exporter of nitrogen nutrients, is said to have cut shipments by about 30 percent—to the districts of China, India and Indonesia, which depend on its supply.

Zooming energy prices will have a permanent impact on fertilizer economics. The authors of the study in Science, writing just a few months ago, forecast "significant changes in agriculture" as fuel costs "increase nearly fivefold by the turn of the century." In oil, that has already happened.

Sixteen months ago, urea, one kind of nitrogen nutrient, was selling for \$60 a ton. Ewell, while in the Philippines, saw officials there grab some from Poland at \$25 a ton. They could do so because the Philippines has foreign exchange available. India does not and hence cannot compete that way in the market.

"The Indians should be using at least 10 million tons of fertilizer," Ewell said sadly. "They have the seeds now, they have the land, they're getting the water..."

Shortage

A year or two ago, Ewell was relatively hopeful about meeting world fertilizer requirements. Now he says flatly: "The present worldwide shortage will continue indefinitely—at least for the next five years and probably for the rest of human history."

His long-range pessimism is based not on the energy crisis but on the forbidding requirements of capital and technical manpower to build fertilizer plants on the scale that would be needed. Perhaps, as one thinks about it, the scale is most significant—the expanding world population pressing on the limits of land and agricultural technology.

What can be done? Assume fertilizer plants enough of diminishing oil and gas supplies. Think again about the Green Revolution and dependence on chemical fertilizer, consider new ways of using natural fertilizer. And most of all, act to hold down world population growth.

Letters

Palestinian Arabs

A Saudi Arabian diplomat recently stated in a television interview that the Arab oil boycott was motivated by the condition of 2 million Arabs living in tents in the desert. If there are two million Arabs living in tents in the desert, they are the Saudi Arabian poor, not the Palestinians.

The large majority of Palestinian Arabs, about one and a half million, are settled today in Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In all these areas there was unprecedented prosperity, a manpower shortage and no real need for UN charity during the period preceding the recent outbreak of hostilities. Of the remaining half a million Palestinians, many reside in the oil producing countries and receive unprecedented wages as a result of the chronic labor shortage. There are only about 300,000 refugees in camps, and only part of these are without proper income and housing.

Over half of Israel's population of 3 million comes from the neighboring Arab countries where their homes and other properties were expropriated. These resources were not used to house, resettle or help the Palestinian Arabs in any way. The property of the Jews and the enormous wealth squandered on useless wars (already over six billion dollars!) could have provided the refugees with a standard of living higher than that of Western Europe.

The Saudi rulers prefer to spend their oil revenues on Cadillac cars and armaments, and to gamble on the international money markets, rather than to help their own poor or the Palestinians.

If they really cared about these people they would sell their oil and use the revenues for development and for raising the standard of living of poor Arabs. Instead, they play politics and engage in military adventures, while expecting the West to provide welfare checks to their poor. At the same time that the Arab countries are using oil as a political-economic weapon, they are requesting Western countries to double their con-

tribution to UNRRA for the maintenance of Arab refugees. It is time to ask why these affluent oil producing countries do nothing to help the refugees and demand additional sacrifices from those suffering from the Arab oil boycott.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,
Rohovot, Israel.

Injustice

It is curious what can come to be called injustice. Is it not unjust that thousands of Palestinians (who left Palestine in 1948 because of Arab propaganda) are still living in unspeakable poverty in refugee camps after 25 years while those oil rich Arab countries repeatedly refuse to help them in any way?

Is it not unjust that Arabs living in East Jerusalem did not have proper sewage systems until after the Six Day War and that the Arabs on the West Bank did not until the same time have the possibility for university training? Is it not unjust that Arab university in Nablus?

Is it not unjust that the Palestinians in occupied Israel are slandered because they are so content that they did not lift a gun in this last war? And is it not most unjust that we in the world allow ourselves to be duped by greed and religious hatred that in being called "injustice" causes us to jump onto the bandwagon of propaganda, distracted in a situation that we still can control, leaving all logic behind?

S. I. PHILLIPS,
Geneva.

Male Chauvinism

It is interesting to note that "red-haired Azula" and "Diane, a blonde," are both "pretty women." ("Two Women Mine Coal in Ky. Under U.S. Job Equality Law," NYT, December 23-24.)

This kind of assessment of minorities appears to have crept out of your "People" column into an otherwise unexceptional piece of reporting.

Associated Press is credited with another story concerning

Bernard Levin

From London:

For the first time in many years, the strikes are openly declared to be partly political.

LONDON—Any review of the year which has just mercifully staggered to its close must, where Britain is concerned, record two important and heartening facts: No volcanoes have erupted, no earthquakes have taken place. It may be argued that Britain has no volcanoes to erupt, and is thousands of miles from the earthquake belt, and that the absence of these two distressing phenomena could have been remarked upon in any year of Britain's history, since we have never had either. Very possibly. But in 1973 there has been so little else to feel happy about that we must take our silver linings where we can find them.

The year began with Britain's membership of the Common Market, which came into force on Jan. 1. No great catastrophes followed, nor did any great benefits; nobody seriously supposed they would, except very gradually. Opponents of Britain's accession, however, have been blaming on it everything unpleasant that has happened during the year, such as the inexorable inflation. And Britain's traditional disapproval of foreigners and of getting involved with them is clearly going to be a long time ebbing, and is likely to stay on the subject, shows that Britain has a far higher proportion of people disapproving EEC membership than any other member country.

Price Policy

Economically, the year has been dominated by the government's introduction of Phase-3 of its policy for prices and incomes. Comprehensive and elaborate machinery has been set up for regulating both, and experienced loophole-fitters are even now at work, but for all its faults, the plan does seem to be widely accepted as striving to be fair. A good many union leaders, however, to say nothing of a good many of their followers, deny that it is fair, at any rate to them, and have launched determined assaults on the legislation and its effects, using the weapons of industrial action. For the first time in very many years, too, the strikes and other restrictive actions are openly declared to be at any rate partly political—designed not to get better wages but to smash the government's legislation and indeed the government itself. As the year ended, amid a growing crisis and emergency regulations, there was no saying how the battle will end.

Earlier, a different form of industrial confrontation was seen, when the one union still refusing to recognize the existence of the Industrial Relations Court (the gigantic engineers' union) found itself in the end fined £100,000 for contempt, and then found the money being taken from its funds by court order when it refused

to pay voluntarily. Nor was that the only refusal to obey the law in political circumstances; the municipal councillors at the little township of Clay Cross, a place until now virtually unknown anywhere else in the country, have put it on the map by refusing to implement the government's Housing Finance Act because it meant that some municipal rents would have been increased. A good deal of support for the law-breaking of both the engineers' union and the Clay Cross council has come from the left wing of the Labor party, which must surely be sowing dragon's teeth in accepting the principle that the law may be broken if some people find it politically distasteful to obey it.

Dizzy Climb

Food prices have led the way up the inflation chart, and the climb is now sufficiently steep to make even the steepest mountaineer dizzy. No slackening of the rate of increase is in sight; on the contrary, all the forecasts suggest that things in this respect can only get worse still. Master swings against the government at parliamentary by-elections, however, have not been matched by swings to the Labor party; the voters' rejection of Mr. Wilson's party is even more vehement than their rejection of Mr. Heath's. Mr. Thorpe's Liberals have, on the whole, been the gainers, but there are slight signs now that their handwagon is slowing down and that many Tory voters are returning to the Tory fold; fewer Labor voters seem willing to do so, however, which is bad news indeed for Labor.

On the murkier edge of politics, the rumors and allegations about corruption in public life, which have been rife all year, and indeed were rife last year too, culminated in the arrest and trial of an architect accused of bribery and other offenses; and a civil servant, together with a number of other people, on similar charges, the trials are still going on, so I cannot comment on them or the issues, but it can be said (safely in both senses of the word) that even when the trials are over, the discussion of the probity of this country's local government will not be.

Enoch Powell, perpetual stormy petrel of British politics, has gone still further out on his lonely limb; his most recent outburst questioned the prime minister's sanity, but led to many more questioning his own. The Concorde supersonic aircraft cost many more millions, and a secret report by its manufacturers (leaked, like practically all secret reports these days) admitted it was probably unsalable; many more millions yet were allocated for it, though, as were even more millions for an even bigger and more preposterous pair of white elephants—the new airport to serve London and the Channel tunnel. The prime minister spoke some notable words—particularly notable for a Conservative prime minister—about the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism" after some revelations about shabby financial wheeler-dealing in high circles. Reform was promised, as was action to end the greatest single cause of political resentment in the country—the immense profits made by property speculators. But no action has in fact been taken yet.

The Sunny Side

Nok, as you may have noticed, a year to uplift the spirits and make the future something to be welcomed with glad cries. Still, as I say, there have been no earthquakes, no volcanic eruptions. Nor, for that matter, have there been widespread outbreaks of bubonic plague. There is a sunny side of every street, it seems.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Best Dressers in the Theater

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—If behind every great man there is a little woman who finds his socks and sees that his tie is straight, behind every theatrical performance there is an anonymous someone called a dresser waiting in the wings.

Anonymous, that is, to the audience. Good dressers are considered jewels by the stars who employ them, treasure them during the run of the show and recommend them to their friends when the final curtain comes down.

To a woman star with complicated changes to make, a dresser is the pillar of dependability she relies on. The star dresser (as opposed to the wardrobe people, who are responsible for the maintenance of costumes and who help dress the chorus) usually looks after one star.

Every Detail

The dresser arrives early, sees that every detail of each costume is ready either in the star's dressing room or in the off-stage quick-change room. Then she helps the star get out of one costume and into another, sometimes in less than two minutes.

It comes almost automatic, said Corinne Bishop, who dresses Debbie Reynolds for "Irene." "You check every dress. You wax the zippers and run them up and down. And you're ready on eye."

Zippers don't often stick, Miss Bishop said, "but if they do, you've got your safety pins or needles and thread. If worse comes to worst, you tell them not to turn their backs to the audience."

In addition to her normal chores, a dresser is a friend. "I laugh with them and cry with them at their troubles," said Eloise White, a comfortable star man with a heavy laugh who was responsible for dressing Kay Ballard in the recently closed "Molly."

Other Duties

She may also be a dog walker, a baby sitter for the star's children, a personal shopper, a washer of telephone calls and mail, a flower arranger, a purveyor of hot tea and soup, and a general doer of backstage tensions. Most of all, she and the star must have a special rapport.

"You have to enjoy them," explained Frank Frank, who dresses Glynnis Johns in "A Little Night Music." "You're with them eight times a week for four hours at a time. You have to trust and understand each other."

"Actually, the funniest thing about Glynnis and me is the language barrier," Mrs. Frank said. "She speaks British, but I speak American. We give each other language lessons."

Dressers, in one way or another, are usually stage struck. They thrive on the hustle and bustle and electric atmosphere behind the scene. Some dressers have had their time on the stage itself. Dolores Evers, who dresses Agnes Moorehead in "Gigi," was half of a wife-walking act with her husband, Frank, who is now a stagehand on the show.

A Dancer

Harriet Beale (she dresses Ellen Barkin for "Veronica's Closet") wanted to be a dancer. She was 14 and she and her friend Rosalind in Harlem used to talk about running away from home to enter a dance contest.

"My mother found out and put a stop to it," she recalled. But a few years later, she was dancing in the chorus of a revue and then "I did some ballroom dancing with a feller." Her first dresser's job was in the 1930s in Hollywood with Dorothy Lee, who played foil to Wheeler and Woolsey, the comedians.

She went on to spend nine years with Tallulah Bankhead. "I was scared of her at first, but it was beautiful. Marilyn Monroe (I loved her) would have her autograph her fan pictures and once sent her shopping bag with a blank check for a white fur coat."

"I didn't let on to the salesladies who I was buying for," Miss Beale recalled. "They were snippy, but they like to die when I showed them the check with Miss Monroe's signature."

Other Actresses

In her long career, her "ladies" have included Vivien Leigh, Joan Bennett, Myrna Loy, Carol Channing and Barbra Streisand. "I was warned off her, but she was adorable, didn't fuss when I caught her skin in a zipper once." She was also dresser to one man, Marvin Gabel.

Actors generally employ male dressers, but he didn't want no man fussing over him," Miss Beale said.

Frank Frank said she finds drama backstage more interesting than on. So when her late husband, who was a stagehand, told her that Julie Harris was looking for a dresser in "The Warm Penetration" back in 1959, she jumped at the chance.

Miss Harris was a "sweetheart" and "all the ladies I was with have a terrific sense of humor—Shelley Long, Elaine Barish, Alexis Smith. Glynnis has a very dry humor—I appreciate it."

The Union

Like most dressers, Mrs. Frank is a member of the Theatre Wardrobe Attendants' Union Local 704. According to the union, the wage scale is \$125.06 for eight performances, six days a week. But star dressers usually nego-

tiate their own salaries with the show's management and are not required to join the union.

Through a dressing room marked "Her Italian Ship" (Kay Ballard was born Ballotta), a visitor was greeted by a lively black poodle and the big smile that belongs to Eloise White.

Mrs. White got backstage about 30 years ago, working for Edna Best, who was married to the handsome British actor Herbert Marshall. Mrs. White said that when Mr. Marshall kissed her once, "I like to faint."

Later, there was Maureen Stapleton, who liked a glass of cold champagne after the show, and Lauren Bacall, who once introduced her to the Duke of Windsor. "I helped him into his car. He said I was a nice lady."

Third Show

Miss Ballard obviously likes Eloise White. "Molly" was the third show they had worked on together. Eloise never forgets to get her a fresh stick of Trident gum to chew between scenes, or to put the prop cookies in her bag or give her her hunk piece, a scarf that belonged to Gertrude Berg, the original Molly Goldberg.

And Debbie Reynolds seems pleased to find Corinne Bishop, neatly dressed in a pants suit, when she arrives in her dressing

Dolores Evers, right, helps Agnes Moorehead dress for "Gigi."



room, heralded by the barking of poodles.

Besides helping Miss Reynolds with seven changes—"from the skin out"—Miss Bishop writes thank-you notes for the endless shower of gifts sent to the star: a needlepoint pillow made by a

chorus boy, dolls, crocheted slippers and home-baked cookies from fans.

Miss Bishop, a brisk, talkative woman, had been a practical nurse before she became dresser to Angela Lansbury for the three-year run of "Mame." She went

on to work for Katharine Hepburn in "Coco." Miss Hepburn, a spartan New Englander, kept the dressing area so cold that the chorus complained. "But when she realized it, she was so nice, got heaters put in and bought everybody sweaters."

Ex-Convicts Teach U.S. Delinquents Crime Doesn't Pay

By Jon Nordheimer

BALTIMORE (NYT)—In the basement of a musty Victorian mansion in one of Baltimore's changing neighborhoods, there is a school for young criminals.

The students are teen-age managers, slick-up men and rip-off artists like Harold and Andre Mack and Tony, who are not behind bars though some people in Baltimore believe they should be, including possibly Harold and Andre Mack and Tony.

And the adult instructors know what a "mugger's" choke cord is, and can tell the kids how it personally felt to pull down a "chump" (victim) on a dark street and see his eyes blaze with hurt and fright before surrendering his wallet.

The director spent years on Death Row before being pardoned for his confessions toward the penal reform. His assistant has done three prison stretches for dope addiction. One of the staff members is a former cop suspended for taking bribes, and many of the others have some form of criminal record.

What is going on here is not an updated version of "Bad Boys," a project funded by the federal government to prevent teen-agers who have fallen in trouble with the law from becoming hardened criminals.

The best teachers, it is trying to demonstrate, are those who have been through the nation's correctional system and know what it does to young minds.

A 'Diversion' Project

The program is called a pre-trial intervention project, a new component of the criminal justice system that has been adopted by some 50 cities with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Basically, pre-trial intervention is a diversion from the criminal justice system to short-circuit criminal careers by funneling first offenders through a community's social service resources instead of simply locking them up and stifling their chances of functioning as law-abiding members of society.

The Baltimore program, an experiment financed by the Department of Labor, deals exclusively with teen-agers. The program will accept multiple offenders between the ages of 15 and 17 as long as they are not accused of a "capital crime," murder or rape. Drug addiction, because treatment requires medical resources, is also a bar to admission.

When the program began two years ago, the counselors discovered that only a few teen-agers inside the age limit qualified as first offenders. By the time the youngsters of East Baltimore had reached 16 they had already been in trouble with the law several times.

A basic difference between this program and other techniques meant to shield teen-agers from the deleterious effects of penal life is its moral stance toward the crime committed. It doesn't have one.

The 'Client'

In fact, the counselors' most serious criticism of the "client," as the young offender is called, is to admonish him for taking part in a high-risk crime like mugging that could cost him several years of freedom in exchange for a meager payoff.

He is, in the counselors' ghetto vernacular, a "chump." He is told by the counselor that he ends up in the "slammer" for a few bucks while smart dudes like former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who pleaded no contest to a charge of income tax evasion, rake in hundreds of thousands of dollars and are set free.

There is a concurrent expression of sympathy on the part of the counselors that life in the ghetto is indeed tough. And since 50 percent of the clients are black there is also no outright attempt

The best teachers, the program is trying to show, are those who have been through the nation's correctional system and know what it does to young minds.

to change their perception that the policeman who arrested them is the custodian of a racist society.

"The only moralizing we do is about the injustices of society," remarked Kathy McCoubrey, a white member of the counseling staff.

The headquarters for the project is across the street from the towering plume of water pushed up from the Druid Lake reservoir. Once a middle-class Jewish neighborhood, the streets in the area are now run-down and mostly black in a city that is mostly black.

Perhaps because the project has been carried on with little public attention—and in the area whose children it is trying to help—it has not had to cope with the public anger over "coddling criminals" that other types of rehabilitation efforts have generated in other cities.

What complaints there have been, according to Robert I. H. Hamman, judge of the Superior Bench of Baltimore assigned to the juvenile division, have generally been cleared up by "demonstrating that our recidivist rate is way below what happens to kids placed on probation by the courts."

Judge Pleased

Although he adds that the program is too young for any really definitive statistics to be available, Judge Hamman is pleased with the results achieved so far. "If the object of the courts is to turn these kids to a whole-some life instead of a criminal one, then we shouldn't care how it's done," he says.

The project's director, Eddie Harrison, a tall 31-year-old black man, heads a staff of 17 counselors and paraprofessionals. "Basically, we teach the kids how not to get arrested," he explained the other day in his office. "If a boy is sent off to a state training school the only thing he learns is how to become a better crook. He comes out and he's too old to return to school and statistics show that three or four will commit another crime. Only this time he becomes a convicted felon, and that record makes him almost totally unemployable the rest of his life. One act of recklessness when he's 15

and he's forced into a cycle of crime and prison."

In Baltimore, however, the boy gets a break. After his arrest he is released and a report goes to the Department of Juvenile Services where it is reviewed by Adrian Reed, the diversion project's associate administrator.

"I'm looking for the drop-out, unemployed kid," remarked Mr. Reed, 41, who had served three prison sentences for drug edification before he found an alternative to heroin in his work to help ghetto youths. "I'm looking for the kid who has nothing to do all day and possibly has access to a weapon. The kid and his parents sign a form waiving the right to a speedy trial because they'd rather go with us than take a chance beating the rap in court."

Offender's Attitude

The offender comes to the project with the attitude that he has perhaps discovered an easy way to "beat the rap." Mr. Reed acknowledged, and there may even be a longshot chance that some sophisticated teen-ager has committed a crime on the theory that he will be rescued from punishment by the project's counselors.

But the fact is that the project accepts only some 400 of the 10,000 teen-agers arrested every year in Baltimore, and experience has shown that the industry capable of manipulating the system in any manner. That is part of his problem.

The youngsters are guided through a course of self-analysis in group sessions like the one led by Avon Bellamy, the project's educational coordinator, recently inside a room in the project's headquarters. Ten black and three white teen-age clients were sitting on chairs and sofas in an irregular circle.

The week before, in the group's first session together, the boys and three girls participating were

asked to exchange sexual roles and play out what they felt the other sex was thinking. In this session, the teen-agers were asked to recall the times when they were hurt by the insults or jibes of a friend.

Pregnant Girl

Before the discussion got very far, Harold, a tall and glib youth, made a pointed reference to the condition of Bummy, a pregnant 16-year-old girl seated on the couch beside him, playing for the laughs from the others in the group.

COUNSELOR: I wonder how you would feel if you were in Bummy's place?

HAROLD: Man, last week I had to be a girl end now, whew, I have to be pregnant. [More laughter.] Well, the way I feel is this. [He suddenly breaks into a full, unison cadence for his punch line:] If you were willing to make it you should be willing to take it. [Even Bummy shakes with laughter.]

COUNSELOR: Michael, have you ever been hurt by words?

Michael, a solemn white youth, grunts "yes" almost inaudibly. [The others snicker and clasp hands over their mouths to suppress laughing at the awkward and whose mother, a sickly woman, accepts the fact that she cannot control her son. Jimmy and his older brother had been arrested on burglary charges last summer when he came to the attention of the project.

At first, there were obstacles. The boy is white and comes from the poor coal country of West Virginia. Mr. Bland is a Negro. But now Jimmy is working as a \$12-a-week delivery boy, and his mother in her gratitude has forgotten her sensitivity about race.

strong leadership

Sometimes it is just the intervention of some strong leadership in a situation where the family unit has broken down.

Gerald Bland, the counseling staff's oldest member at 50, is currently working on the case of Jimmy, a 16-year-old boy whose father died two years ago and whose mother, a sickly woman, accepts the fact that she cannot control her son. Jimmy and his older brother had been arrested on burglary charges last summer when he came to the attention of the project.

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JAZZ Gillespie Looks Back at Africa

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES—Dizzy Gillespie, who was the United States government's first official jazz emissary this big band toured the Middle East for the State Department in 1956, was also its most recent. Last month, Gillespie's quartet spent three days in Kenya, helping celebrate the 10th anniversary of that country's independence, then gave two concerts in Tanzania. This was Gillespie's first visit to black Africa.

"I wrote a suite to be performed in a concert at the Kenyatta Conference Center," said Gillespie. "I'd agreed to take the gig provided they would find me a couple of the best local drummers. So I got over there, man, and they hadn't found me no drummers. I said, 'This is Africa and there aren't any drummers? Wait till I tell the cats back home about this.'"

"Then I ran into an African conga player I'd met at Ronnie Scott's club in London. He agreed to come to the rehearsal, and he brought a friend. They both played on my own conga drums."

"The reason behind this goes back to a conversation I had with President Nixon in 1969, when I was a guest at Duke Ellington's birthday party at the White House. The President told me,



Dizzy Gillespie—a tribute to Kenya and freedom.

"You did a fine job on your State Department tour. Isn't it about time for you to go back and play again for your fans overseas?"

Musicians

"I told him, 'Mr. President, I ain't too particular about playing for those people; I'm more interested in playing with them.' He said, 'Well, do they have that caliber of musician over there?' I replied, 'You don't realize the worldwide extent and breadth of our music. I'm liable to walk into a club in Afghanistan and hear a guy playing a solo that he took off one of my records note for note. Sometimes you can find a better musician for a certain job in a place like Oaxaca than you can get in Philadelphia.'"

In Nairobi, on Uhuru (Freedom) Day, Gillespie played his suite dedicated to Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta. He described it as an incorporation of Indian, South American and African influences, with a touch of the blues. The work was entitled "Burning Spear." Kenyatta's nickname many years ago.

The celebrations also included an unexpectedly agile performance by "Big Daddy" Idi Amin, the 370-pound President of Uganda, along with the Masai tribal dancers and Kenyatta himself.

Introduced to Kenyatta, Gillespie presented him with a record, a photograph, and a plaque he had received for the occasion from a fellow member of the Bahai faith, to which Dizzy has belonged for some years.

Hospitals

"I met Haile Selassie and President Amin. I also shook the hand of the Aga Khan, who is doing some great things there, building hospitals and schools. Later, when my tooth started acting up in Dar es Salaam, I went to his hospital."

"Some of our music may have sounded strange to the Africans, because harmonically they are still in the same place as always. Their music didn't sound unfamiliar to us, though; in fact, it sounded a lot like calypso. But when I said this to an African musician, his answer was, 'Wait a minute, man. It's the West Indians who should like us—don't forget it all originated here.'"

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It has often been observed by U.S. blacks visiting Africa that they become conscious of their status as Americans just as fully as they become aware of their heritage as Afro-Americans. Gillespie and his sidemen (including guitarist Al Gafa, who is white) took delight in finding at least psychological links to friends in the United States. "Every face all over the world is supposed to be unique, but wherever we turned, we'd see someone that reminded us of a cat back home. One day Mickey Roker, my drummer, said: 'Look, there goes a double for J. J. Johnson' and I'd say, 'Hey, there's Cannonball Adderley.' Boy, that was a nice feeling."

Gillespie was given no State Department briefings, no instructions to be diplomatic. "If I was asked anything about the situation in America, the way I see it would be the way I'd say it. I was given no axes to grind."

An Address

As a self-appointed duty in his diplomatic role, he decided, with the help of a translator, to address his Nairobi audience in their alternate African tongue. (English is the official language.) This was the speech he delivered in his best Swahili:

"I want to say to all of you—the people of Kenya—that you have been my inspiration since way before independence . . . and also to say that this is the culmination, not only of my professional activities, but also of my human relationships . . . to come to Kenya, to perform for you, because I think of you as my people."

Los Angeles Times.

\$1,700 Bicycle

ARREZZO, Italy, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A 19th-century bicycle has fetched a million lire (\$1,700) at the Arrezzo antiques fair, according to fair officials. They said that the bicycle, dated to the second half of the last century, the rear wheel is twice the diameter of the front one.

JACQUES JEKEL

Will have a sale of his fur lined collection from the 14th to the 19th of January.

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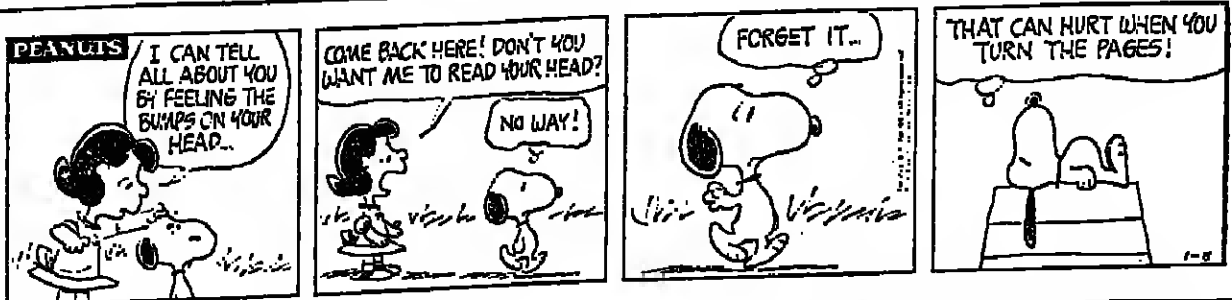
ROME ALTA MODA January 22-24 The Italian Fashion Show Spring-Summer 1974 at the Grand Hotel Excelsior Vittoriano, Rome. Tickets: 10,000 Lira. Bookings: 06/4860000. In collaboration with the Camera Nazionale della Moda Italiana.

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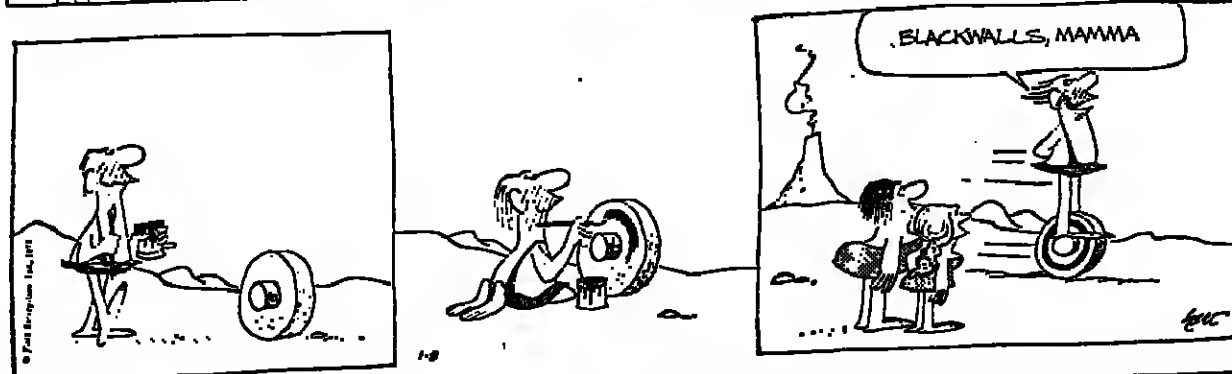
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Comment. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

PEANUTS



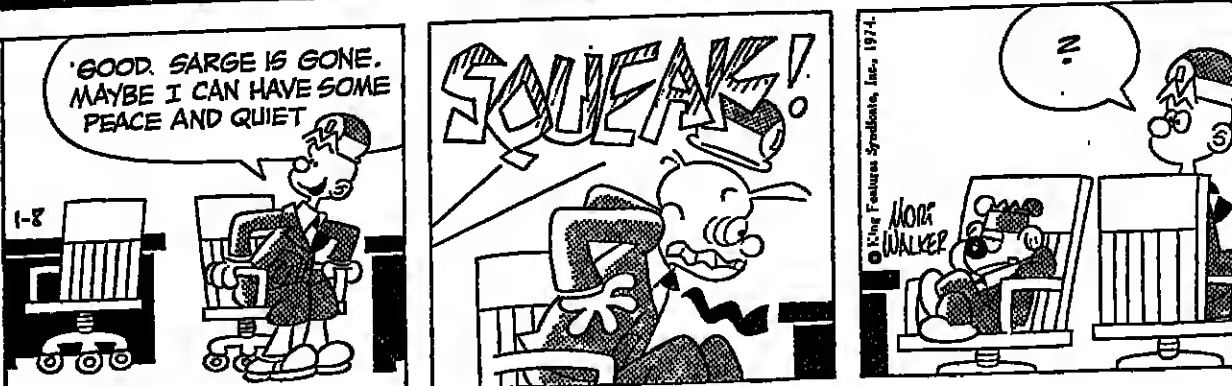
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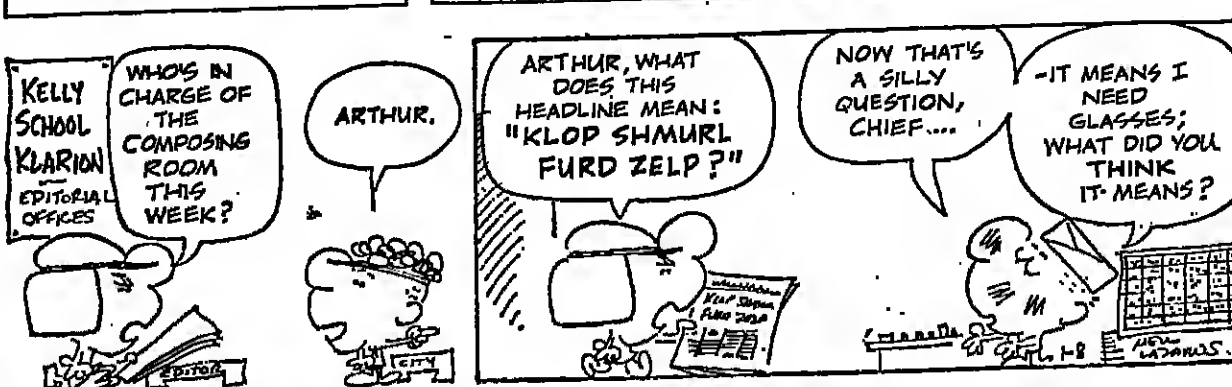
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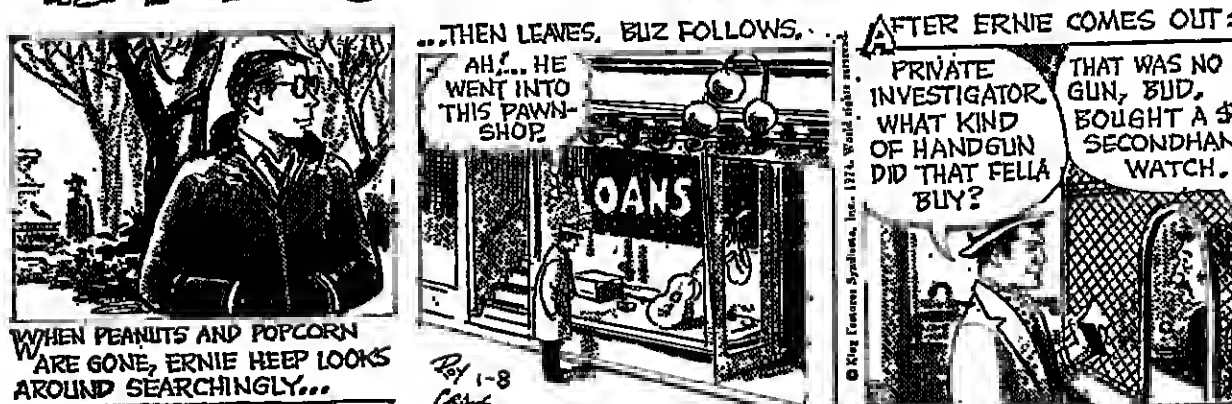
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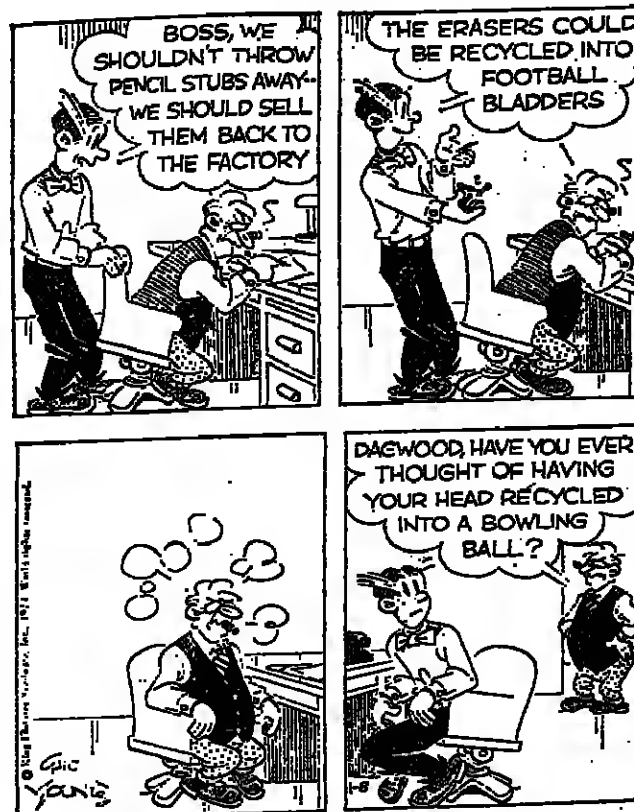
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As usually happens when two opponents are vied in the same suit, trouble lurks around the corner for someone.

In the diagrammed freak deal many players would open the South hand with four hearts, and perhaps lure West into five clubs. The only question then would be the size of the penalty that North-South would collect in a doubled black-suit contract. On this occasion, however, South was content with a modest one heart.

West chose to overcall two clubs. North made a canny pass, rightly supposing that the bidding was not over, and East showed his spades. South not unnaturally judged that his hearts were rebiddable, and when

three hearts came around to East he doubled. Sitting under the gun, such a double should be regarded as a penalty suggestion, not a guarantee. With a poor defensive hand West should not doubt have retreated to three spades, but chose to pass.

Looking just at the North-South hand, there seems to be a fair play for four hearts. The declarer needs to find West with the spade ace, and have either the ace or queen of diamonds in a favorable location. But even three hearts was in jeopardy when the spade queen was led, since the dummy was entry-less.

The defense continued spades, and South ruffed the third round ostentatiously with the heart ace. He ran five more trump tricks, and then had to hope that West held the diamond queen. When he led toward the jack he could not be prevented from making his ninth trick in that suit.

| NORTH | | | |
|------------|--|---------|--|
| ♠ K72 | | | |
| ♥ 5 | | | |
| ♦ J82 | | | |
| ♣ KJ10943 | | | |
| EAST | | | |
| ♠ Q10 | | ♠ A9654 | |
| ♥ 8 | | ♥ 872 | |
| ♦ Q96 | | ♦ A1073 | |
| ♣ A87652 | | | |
| SOUTH (D) | | | |
| ♠ 83 | | | |
| ♥ AKQ10643 | | | |
| ♦ K54 | | | |
| ♣ — | | | |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

| South | West | North | East |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| 1♥ | 2♣ | Pass | 2♠ |
| 3♥ | Pass | Pass | Dbl. |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West led the spade queen.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Solution to Previous Puzzle | | | | | | | | | |
| STIG | EOGE | ARPIA | | | | | | | |
| TALC | LEON | ROANS | | | | | | | |
| OLEG | EMIR | WARNE | | | | | | | |
| OLAM | MONA | OSTIA | | | | | | | |
| LIVINC | HINGP | ARTIA | | | | | | | |
| RAIS | ARRY | RAH | | | | | | | |
| AMILES | THIR | LEAVE | | | | | | | |
| BROTH | HOIRS | ISTER | | | | | | | |
| COINES | PUCE | TOIER | | | | | | | |
| SINGIN | THIN | ACT | | | | | | | |
| STICK | IN | THE | MUL | | | | | | |
| STHORE | LOOT | ROPE | | | | | | | |
| PRUIN | INRE | INON | | | | | | | |
| SINCIE | WITS | CIANT | | | | | | | |
| ODDER | EIGHT | QAS | | | | | | | |

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